

Arctic Clouds

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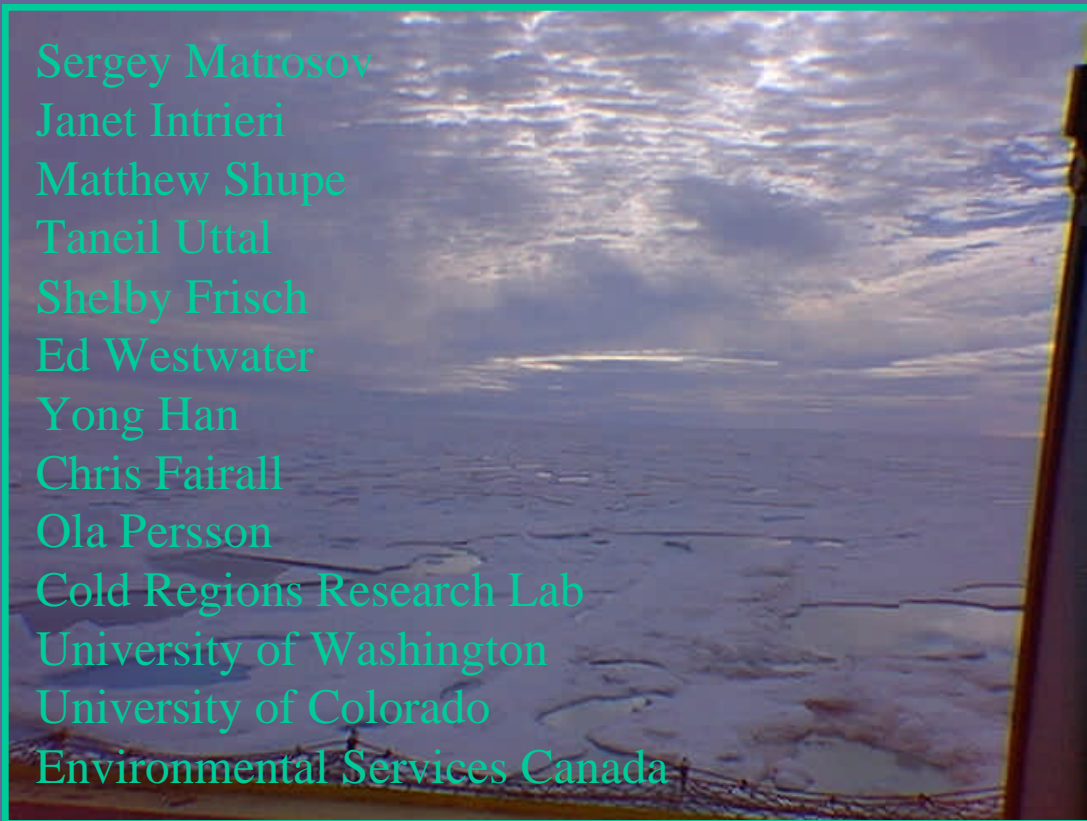
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Why is the Arctic important?

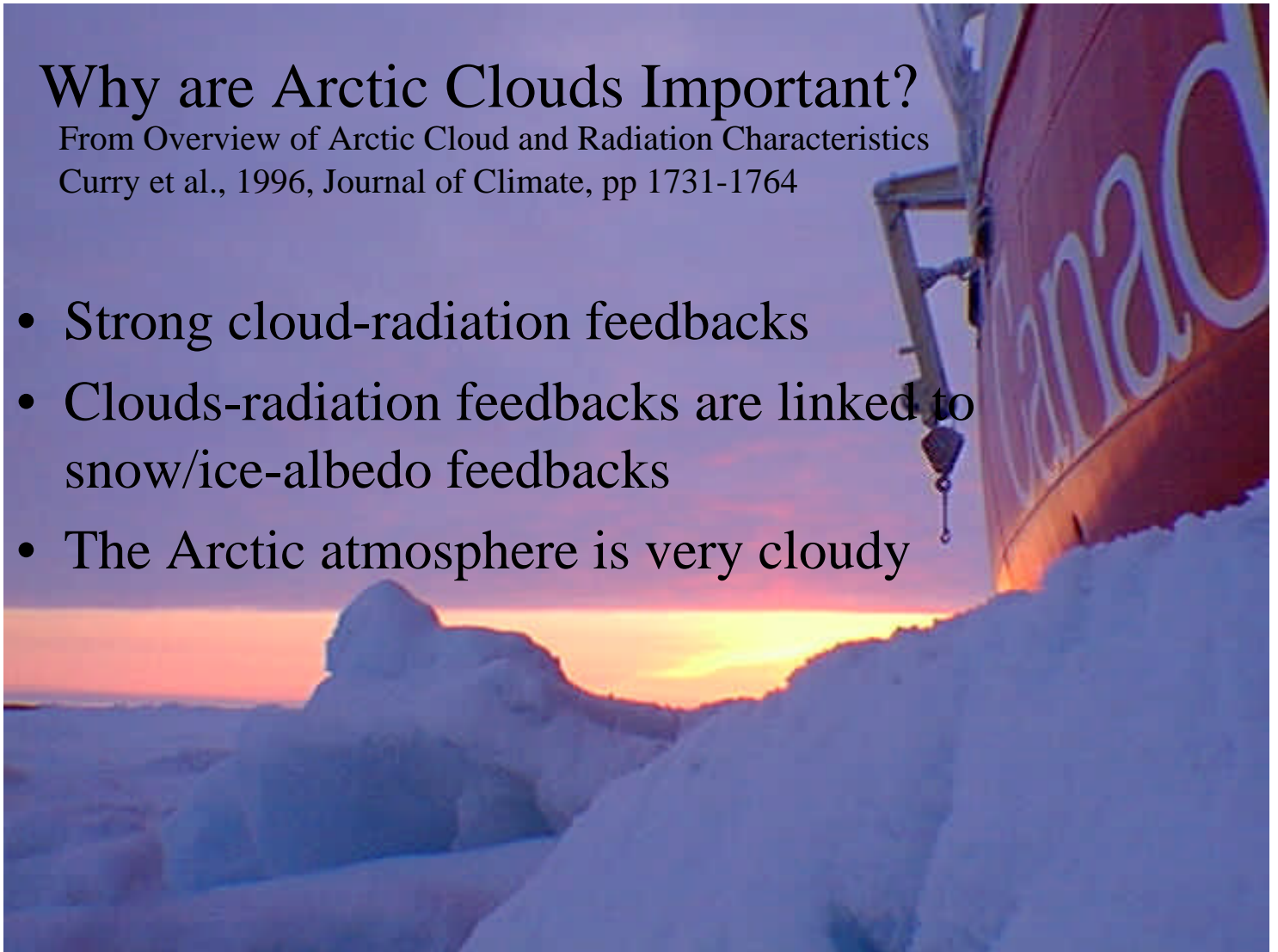
From “Status of and Outlook for Large Scale Modeling of Atmosphere-Ice-Ocean Interactions in the Arctic” – Randall et al., 1998, BAMS, 197-219

- Coupled climate models show the largest disagreements in the polar regions
- CO₂ warming may be strongly amplified by retreat and thinning of sea ice
- The North Atlantic thermohaline circulation exerts important controls on climate variability on scales ranging from years to millennia

Why are Arctic Clouds Important?

From Overview of Arctic Cloud and Radiation Characteristics
Curry et al., 1996, Journal of Climate, pp 1731-1764

- Strong cloud-radiation feedbacks
- Clouds-radiation feedbacks are linked to snow/ice-albedo feedbacks
- The Arctic atmosphere is very cloudy



Why are Arctic Clouds Hard?

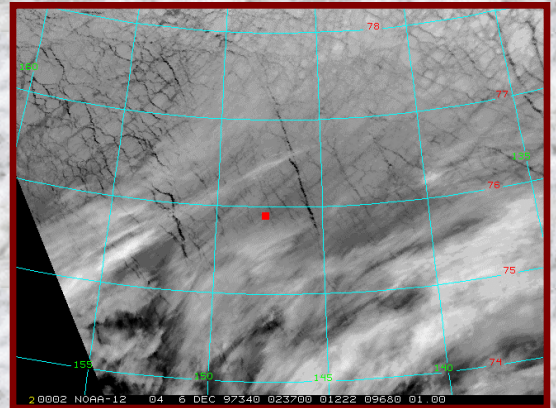
Polar Night



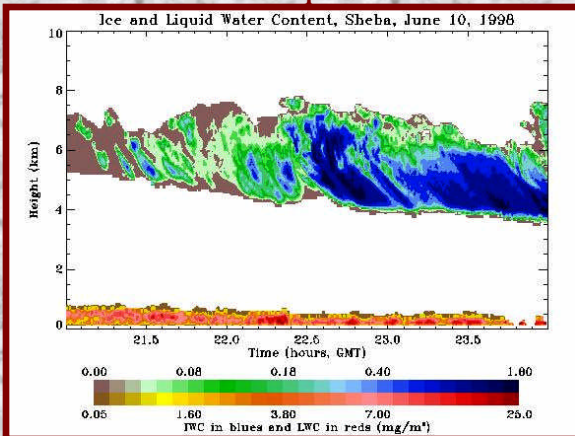
Sparsely Inhabited



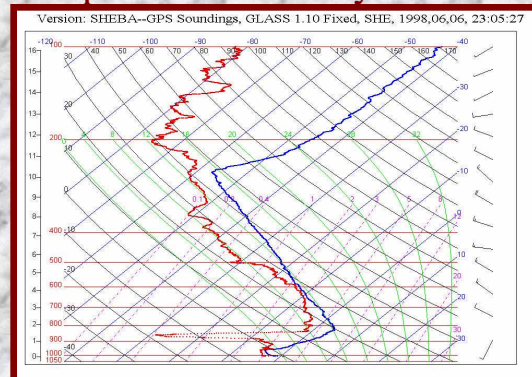
Low contrast between clouds and snow ice



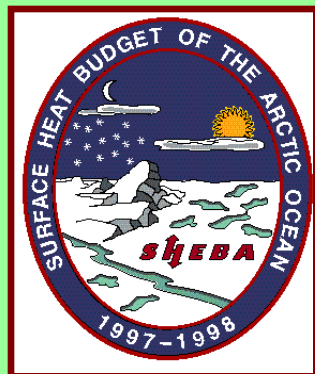
Simultaneous Liquid and Ice Clouds



Temperature/humidity inversions



SHEBA

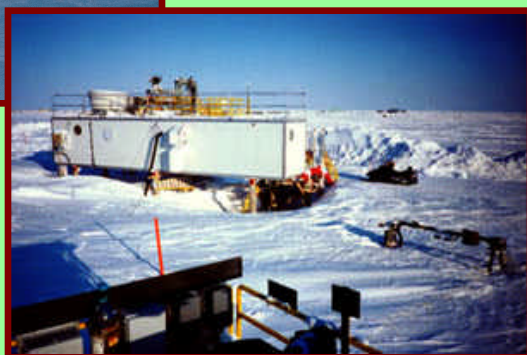


SAFIRE

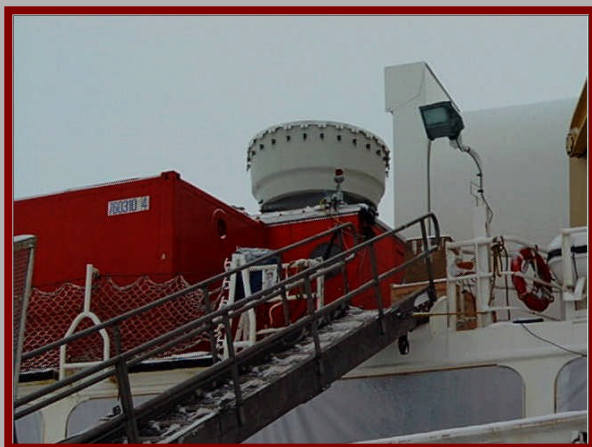


DOE/ARM/NSA

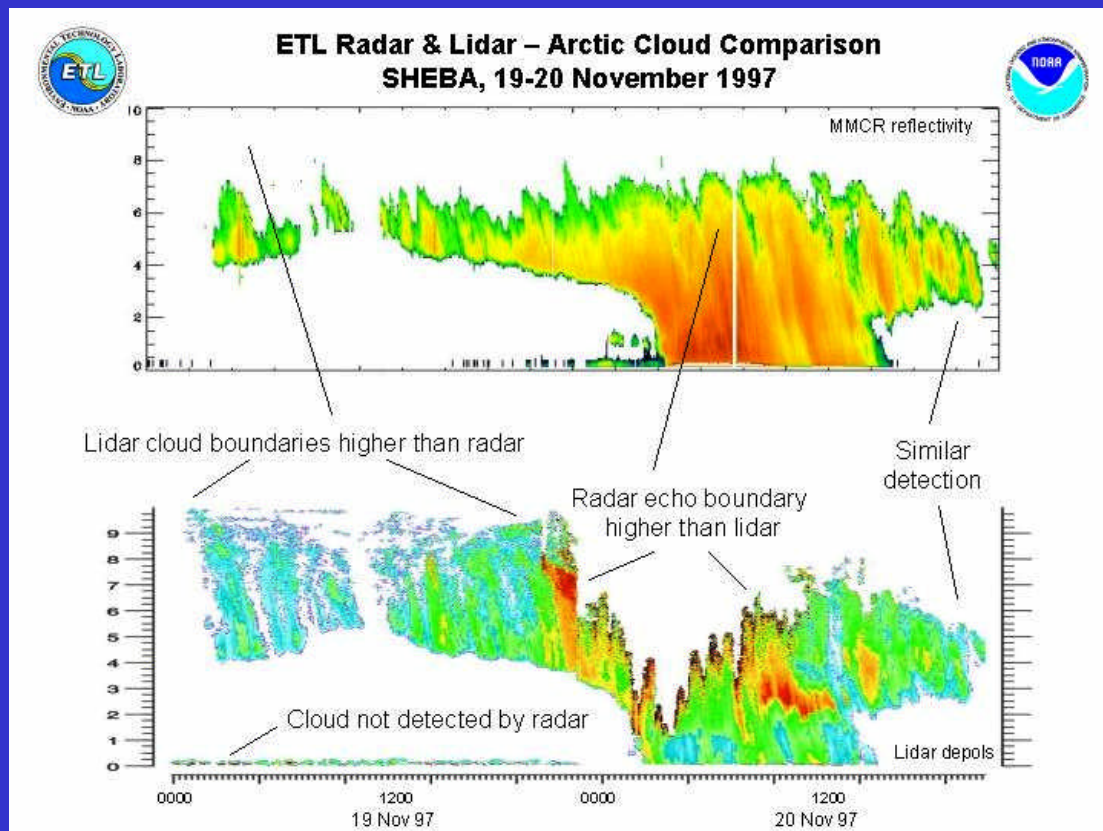
FIRE – ACE



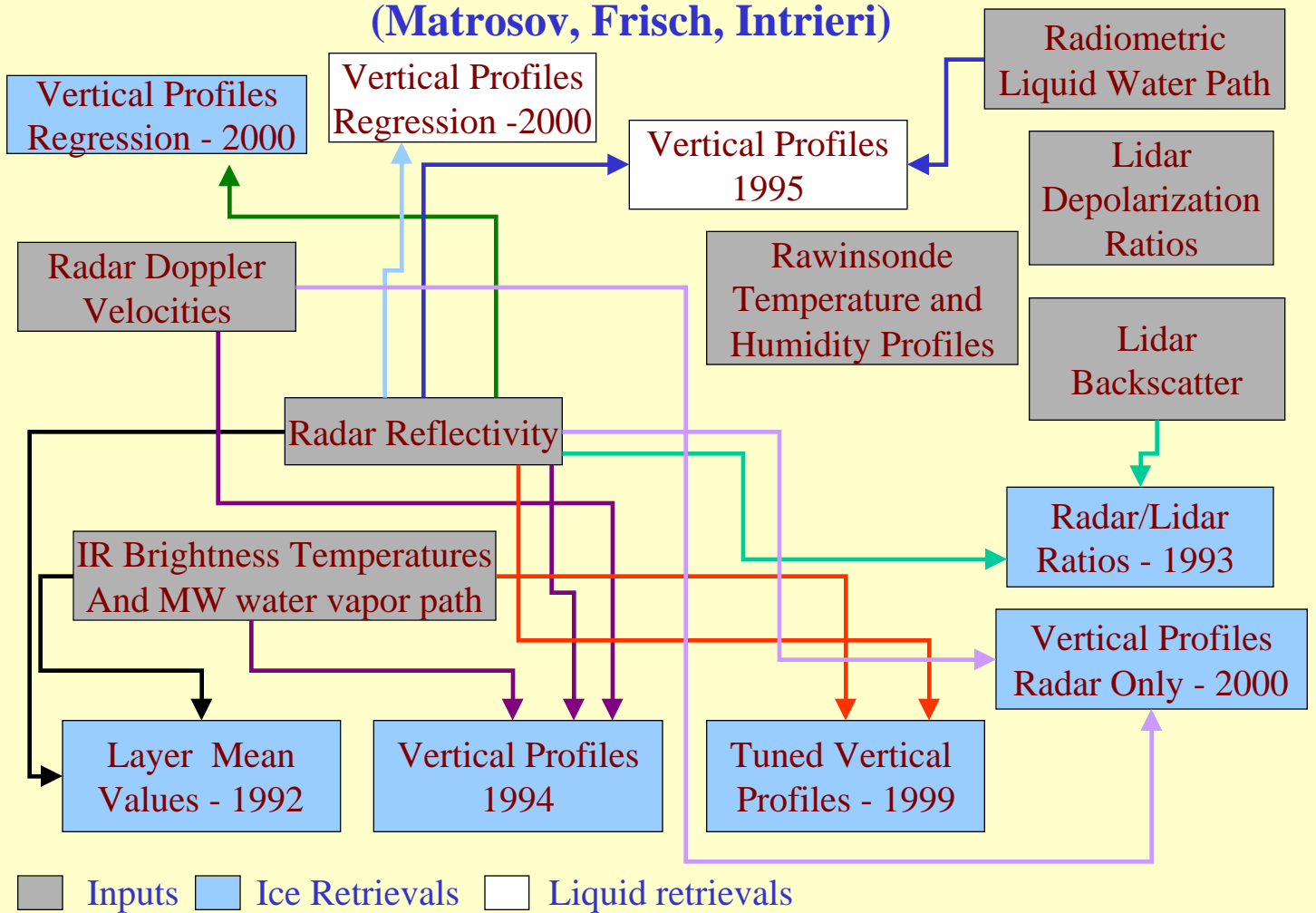
Instruments



Combining Information From Instruments Operating at Different Wave Lengths

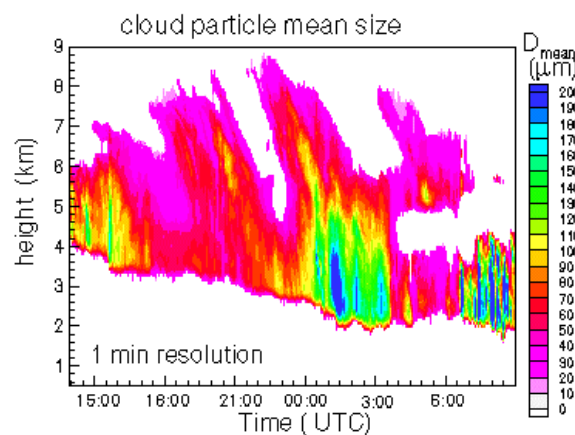
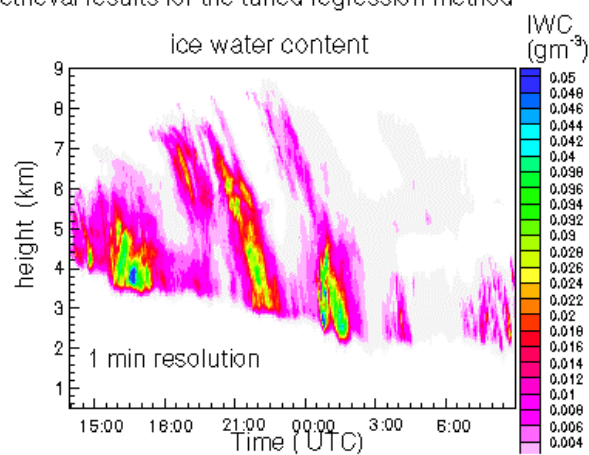


A Suite of Cloud Microphysical Retrieval Techniques (Matrosov, Frisch, Intrieri)

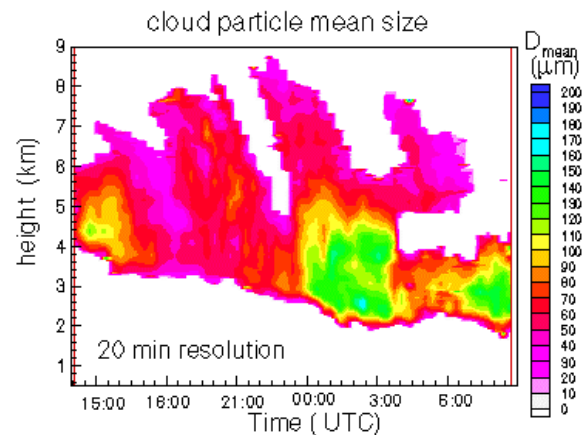
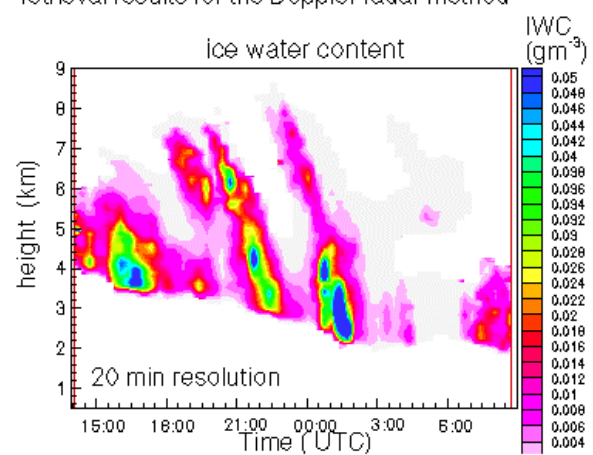


18 hour ice cloud case observed on April 28-29 1998 during SHEBA – Results

retrieval results for the tuned regression method



retrieval results for the Doppler radar method



Subjective selection from the suite of techniques to produce daily retrievals

IDL GUI Interfaces

We have developed a GUI in IDL for visualizing data from the ARM-NSA site. This tool helps us determine which type of cloud microphysics retrieval is applicable to the given atmospheric/cloud conditions.

NSA Data Visualization System

Enter day to visualize "YYYYMMDD"

20000118

[Hit "Return" to enter date]

New Day

MMCR MWR

AERI Sonde

Done Visualizing

Main GUI

NSA MWR, January 18, 2000

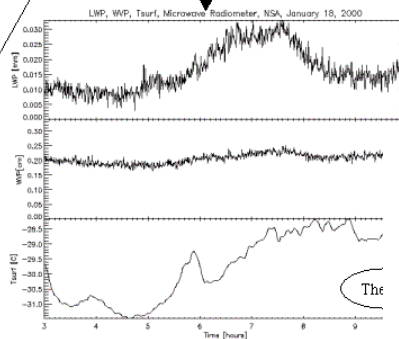
Plot variable: 3plot ("Return" enters val

Time limits (decimal hours): Start 3.0 End 10.0

Enter gif name (mwrout.gif):

New Window Make Plot Make GIF Done

Microwave Data Plotter



The

Microphysical Retrievals

We have created an IDL-GUI for running cloud microphysics retrievals using radar and radiometer data.

NOAA/ETL Automated MMCR Cloud Microphysics Retrieval System

The GUI

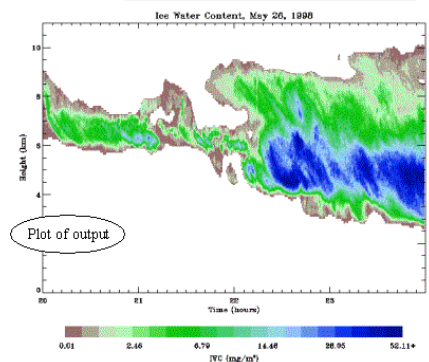
Start/End time: for Analysis
Format: mmddyyhh
(Press "Return" to enter time)
Start time: 0526981Z
End time: 0526982Z

Retrieval Height Limits
(Press "Return" to enter date)
Low [km]: 2.0
High [km]: 11.0
Default: 0.0 - 15.0 km
Start [hr]: 20.0
End [hr]: 24.0
Default: Full file time

Type of retrieval? Ice

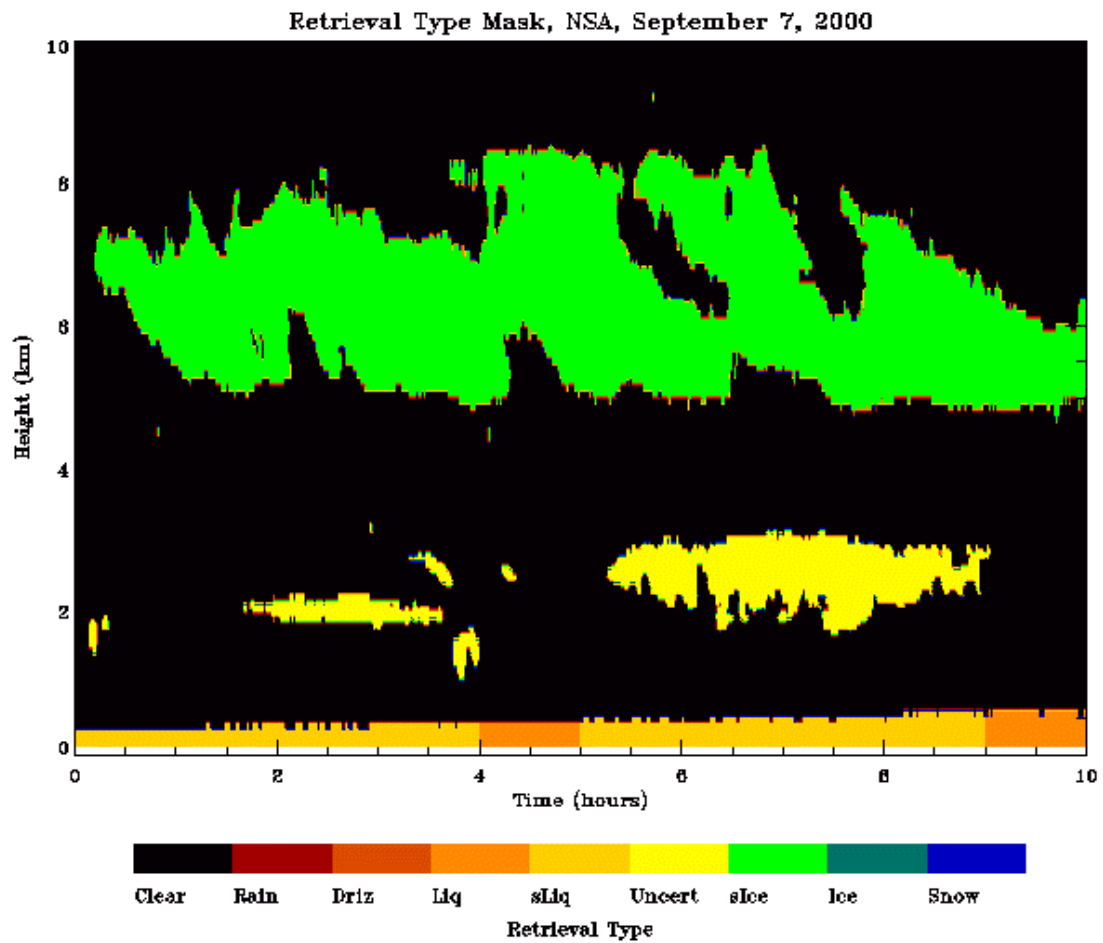
Plot the output? No

Run Retrieval Cancel



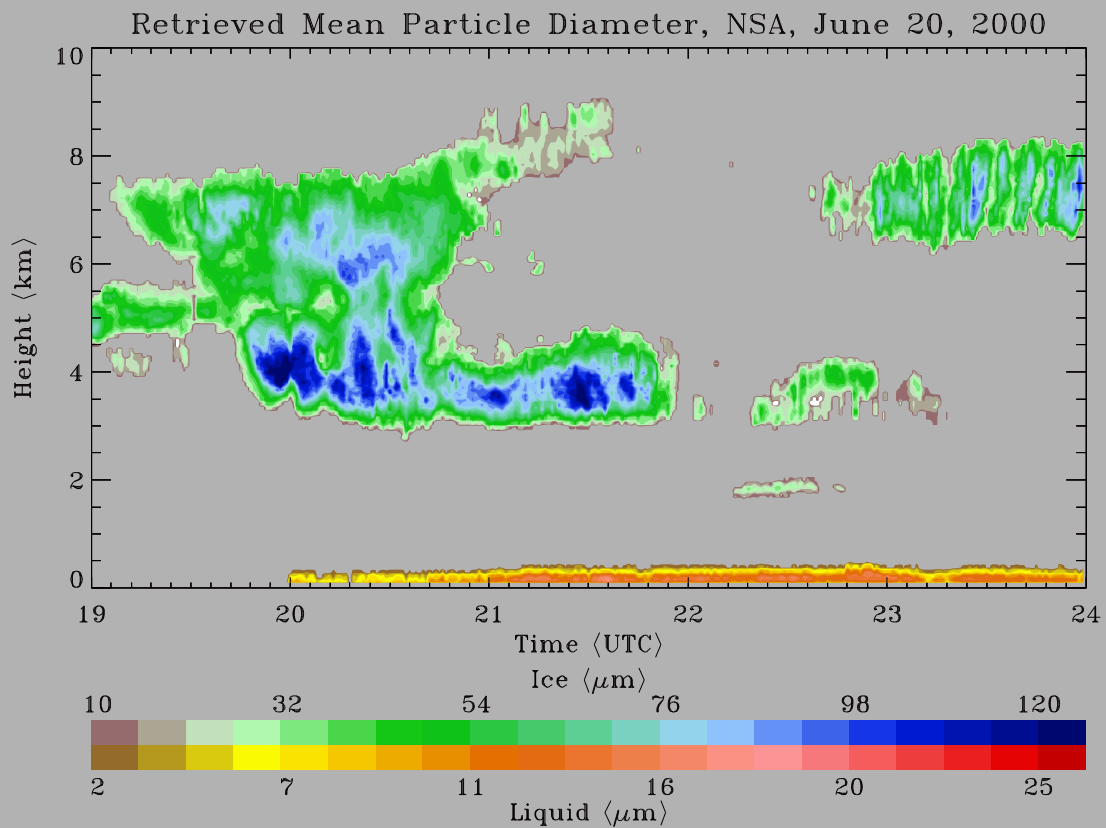
Plot of output

Cloud Classification

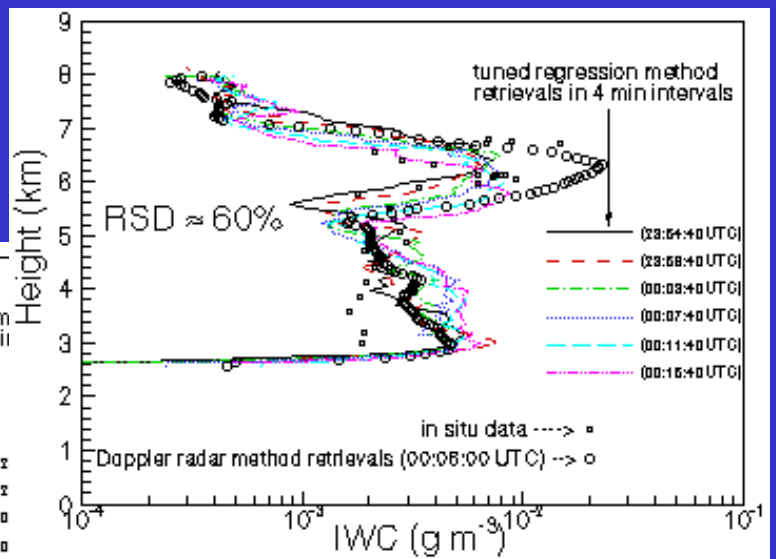
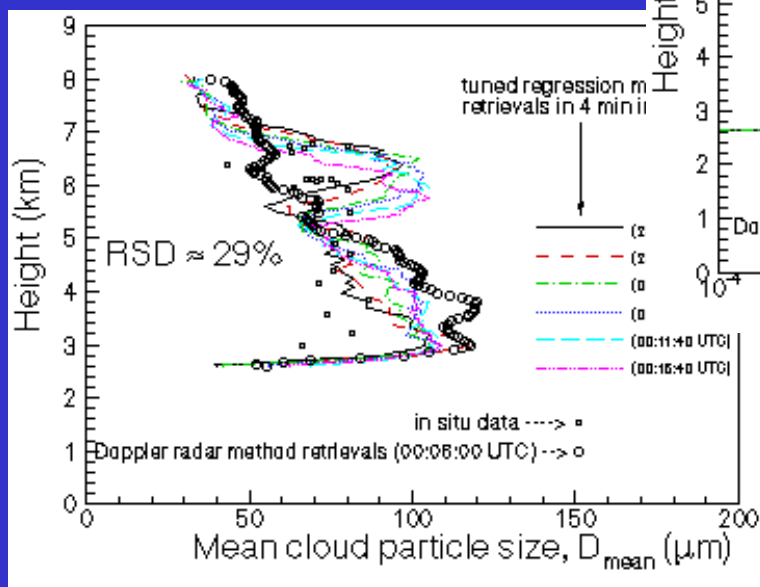


Retrievals From Barrow, AK

June 20th, 2000

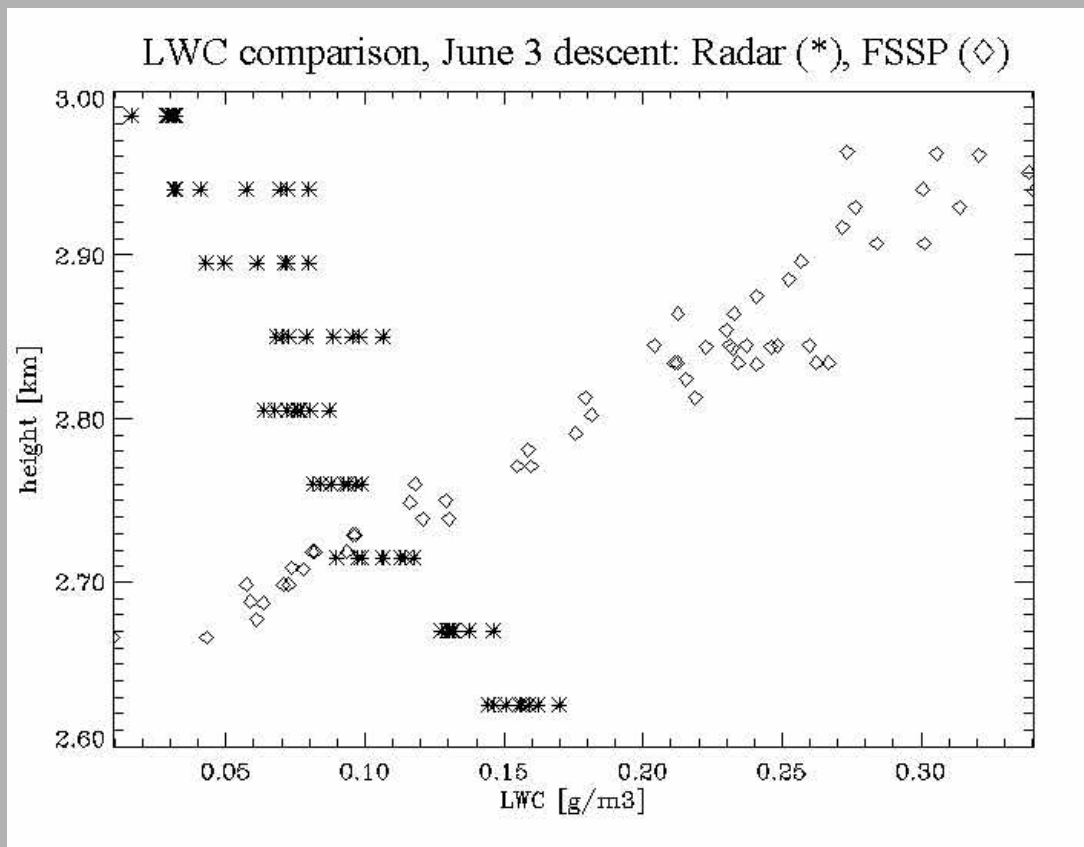


Validation with Aircraft Measurements



36 Flights Over the SHEBA Ice Camp
During April – July, 1998

Problem Identification with Aircraft Measurements



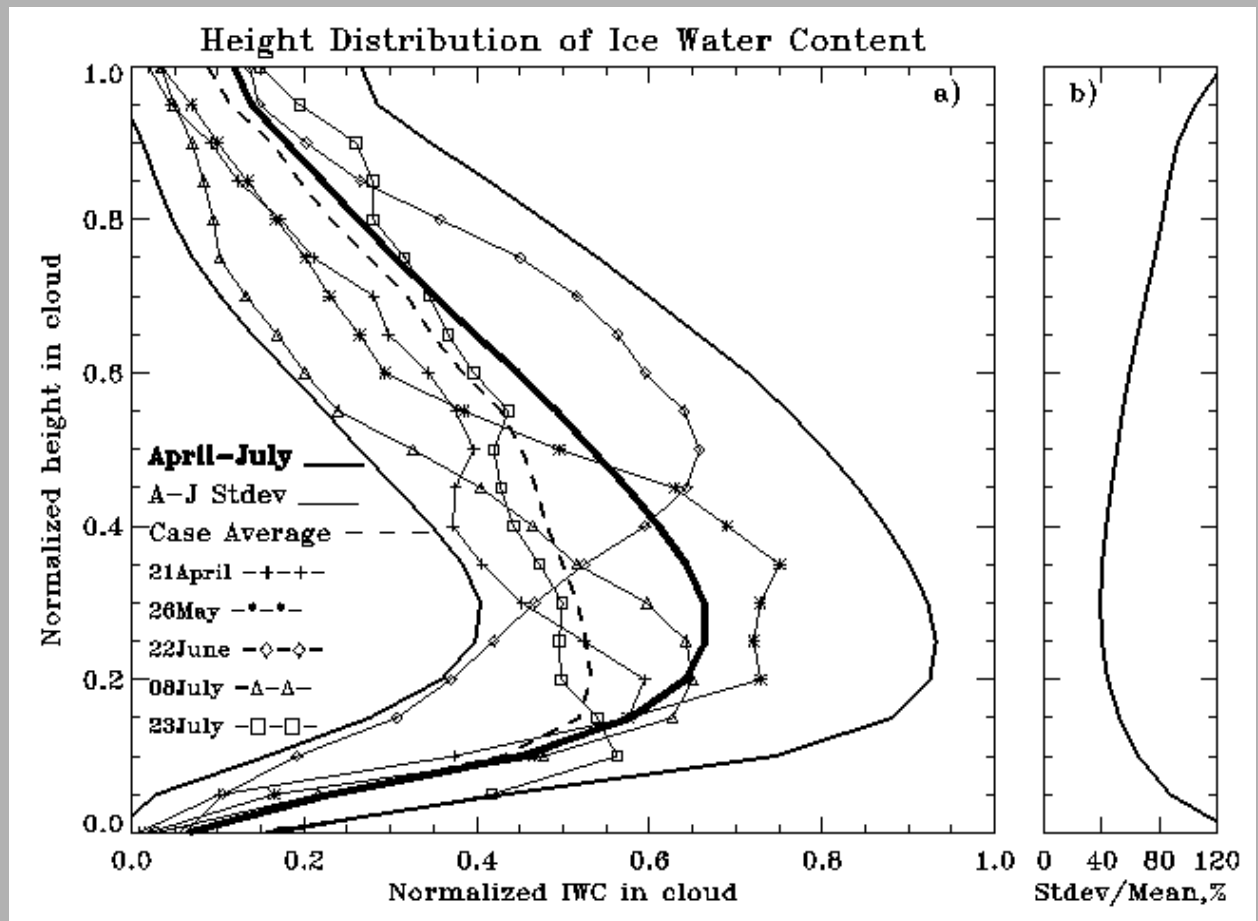
Cloudiness Statistics during April-July 1998 at SHEBA

	Fractional Cloudiness	All-liquid (and single layer)	All-ice (and single layer)
April	93.1	4.2 (0.0)	21.3 (7.0)
May	88.0	23.2 (3.8)	17.6 (6.1)
June	87.8	18.4 (4.5)	23.4 (7.9)
July	93.9	23.2 (5.6)	15.0 (5.9)
All Months	90.7	17.3 (3.5)	19.3 (6.7)

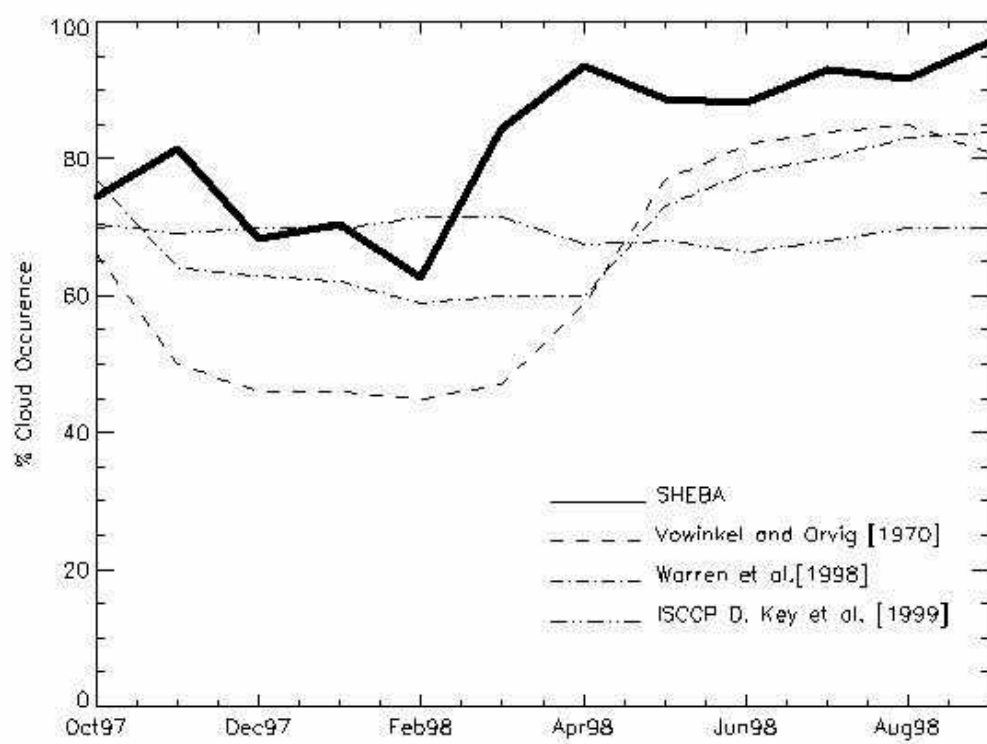
Retrieval Statistics during April-July, 1998 at SHEBA

	Range	Median	Mean	Mean (flight days)
Effective Radius (liquid)	3-20 μm	6.9 μm	7.4 μm	6.2 μm
Liquid Water Content	0-0.7 g/m^3	0.06 g/m^3	0.1 g/m^3	0.08 g/m^3
Mean Diameter (ice)	7-300 μm	46 μm	60 μm	75 μm
Ice Water Content	0-0.1 g/m^3	0.001 g/m^3	0.005 g/m^3	0.007 g/m^3

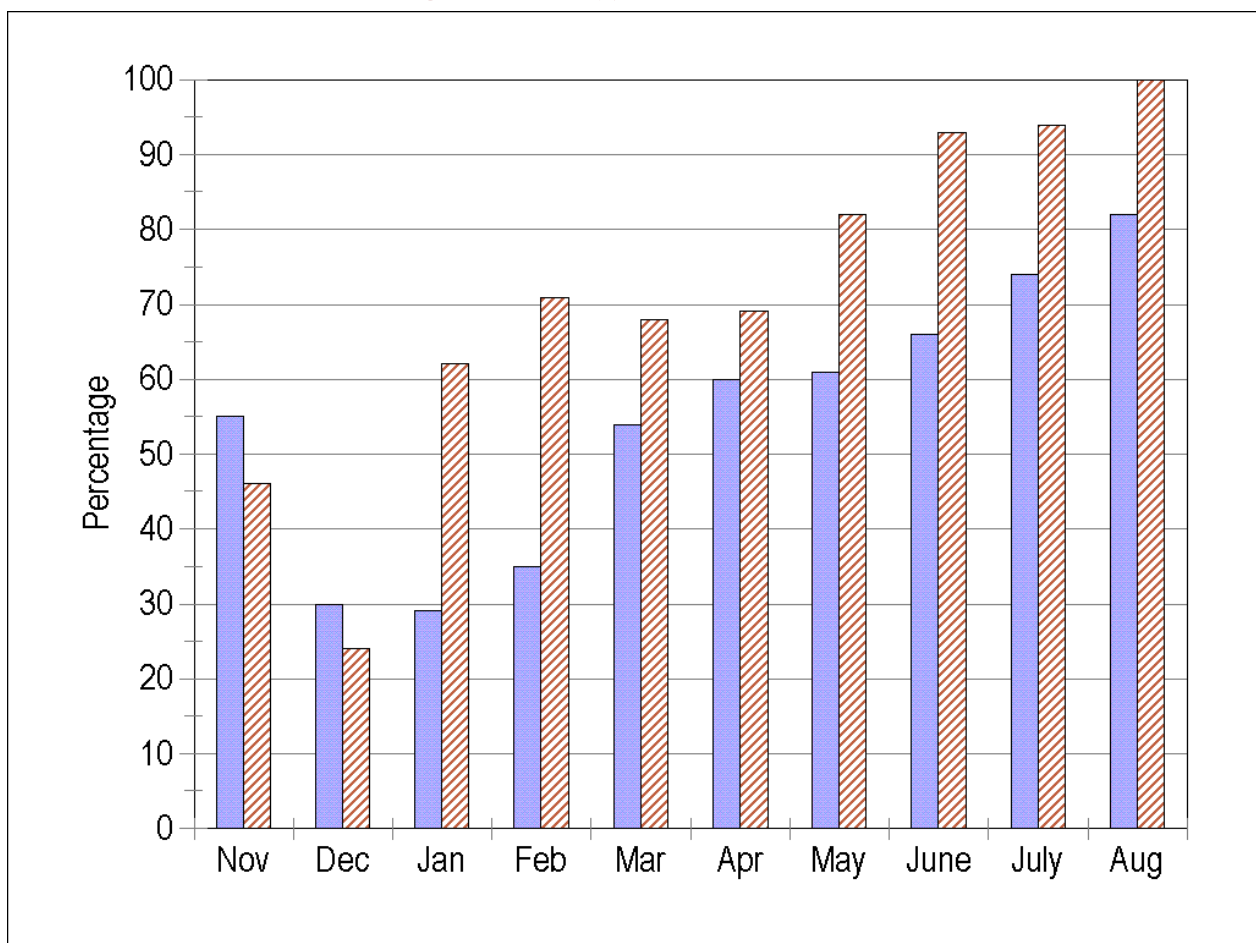
Retrieved Vertical Profiles



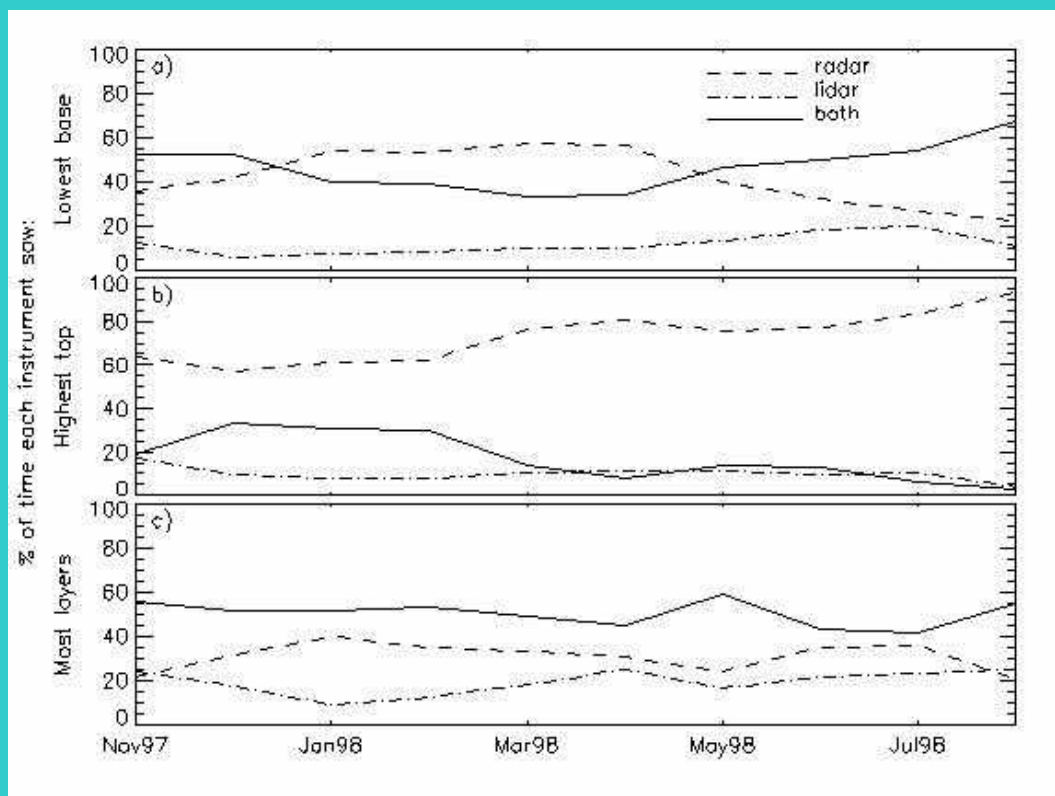
Monthly Fraction of Cloud Occurrence



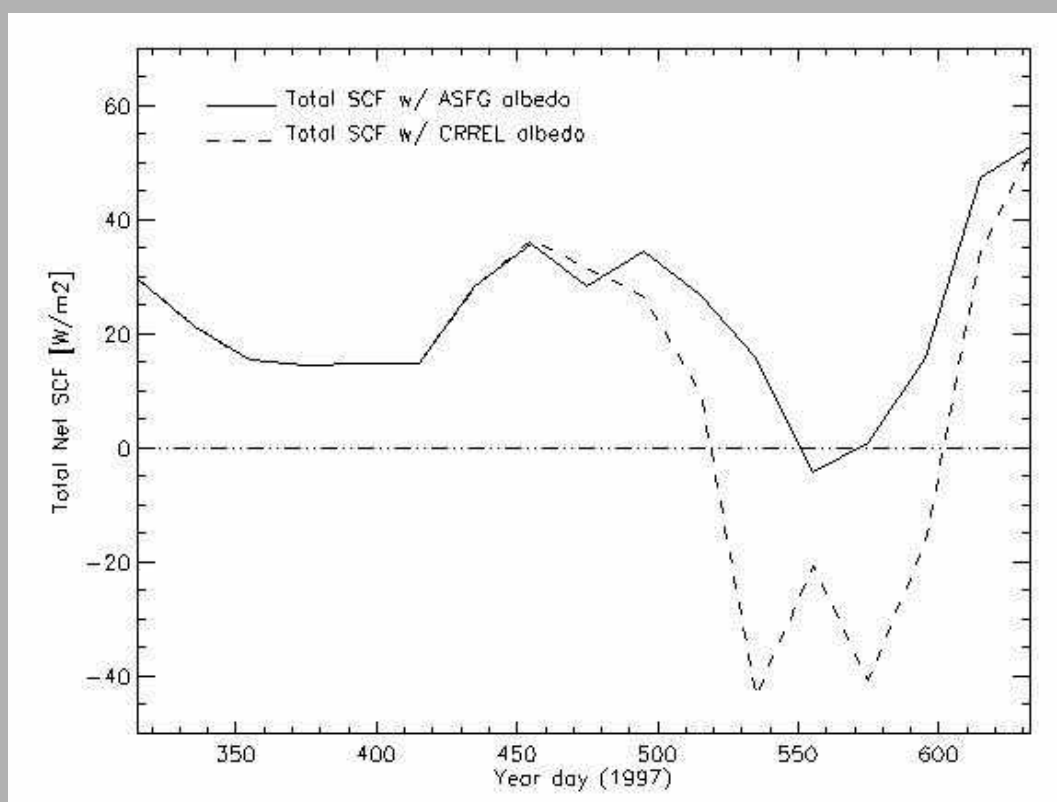
Monthly Fraction of Clouds with Liquid Phase and Fraction of Clouds which attenuate the lidar



Comparison of Echo Boundary Detection with Radar and Lidar



Total Cloud Forcing Over Arctic Ocean



Research in Publication Phase

- An Annual Cycle of Cloud Characteristics Observed by Radar and Lidar at SHEBA (Intrieri, Uttal, Shupe, McCarty)
- Cloud Water Contents and Hydrometeor Sizes During the FIRE-Arctic Clouds Experiment (Shupe, Uttal, Matrosov, Frisch)
- Annual Cycle of Cloud Forcing Observed at SHEBA (Intrieri, Fairall, Shupe and Persson)
- Airborne Studies of Cloud Structures over the Arctic Ocean and Comparison with Retrievals from Ship-Based Remote Sensing Measurements (Hobbs, Rango, Shupe, Uttal)
- Cloud Coverage and Height During FIRE-ACE Derived from AVHRR DATA (Minnis and others)

SEARCH

Study of Environmental Arctic Change

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

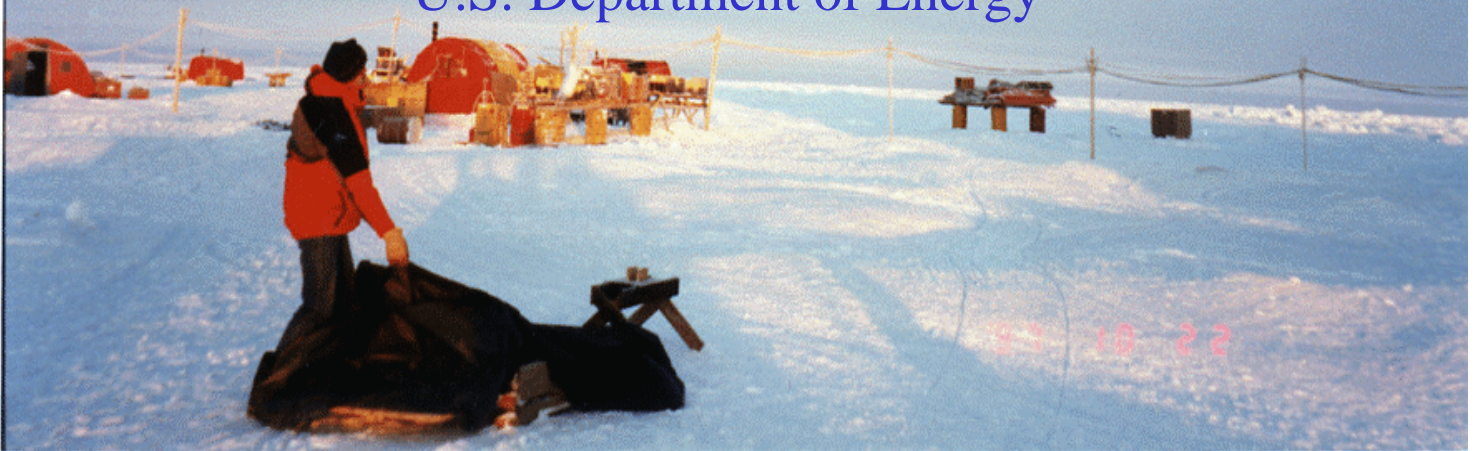
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

National Science Foundation

U.S. Department of Defense

U.S. Department of Energy



Cloud Bow Over the SHEBA Ice Camp on July 15th, 1998

